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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM DATA
1932-1940

PENNSYLVANIA HIGHLIGHTS

The story of agriculture today in Pennsylvania and in the rest of the Nation is the story of an improved agriculture. Here are the highlights of progress under the National Farm Program in Pennsylvania during the 7 years since it was started:

INCOME: Farmers Make More Money--1939 cash income up 50 percent from 1932; buying power 144 percent ~~from~~ 1932; farm real estate values up 15 percent from 1933; 72,626 acres of 1940 wheat protected by crop insurance; 12,406 bushels of wheat put in the Ever-Normal Granary under 1939 commodity loans; \$42,094,020 loaned by Farm Credit Administration agencies from 1933 to 1939; debts of low income farmers reduced \$1,194 under Farm Security Administration debt adjustment service; 90,104,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs distributed to needy in last fiscal year.

CONSERVATION: Farmers Are Conserving Their Soil--70,289 Pennsylvania farmers participated in the 1939 AAA program, representing about 57 percent of the State's cropland; 240,067 acres covered by 5-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service in 1939; 4,347,000 trees distributed for planting during 1939.

SECURITY: Farmers Are More Secure In Their Homes--4,526 farm families received rural rehabilitation loans totalling more than \$2,299,159 from 1935 to 1940; \$162,954 made in grants in the same period; 103 tenant families started toward ownership by loans for farm purchases; 4,525 miles of rural electric

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES THE FIRST, BY JOHN BURNET, A BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. IN THREE VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME. LONDON, Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, 1679.

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lines to serve 16,783 farm families made possible by allotments of Rural Electrification Administration--54,818 more farms getting central station electric service in 1939 than in 1935.

DEMOCRACY: Farmers Help Run The Programs --67 county AAA offices with 2,861 county and community committeemen administer the AAA program locally; 66 county committees and 21 tenant purchase committees working on program of Farm Security Administration; 59 local National Farm Loan associations and 11 production credit associations in operation.



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PART ONE: FARM INCOME

Pennsylvania farmers in 1939 had 50 percent more cash income than they did in 1932. Farm cash income in Pennsylvania was \$265,888,000 in 1939. Government payments accounted for \$5,723,000 of this amount directly. The 1939 cash income was 18 percent less than in 1929, when cash income was \$324,000,000. Cash income in 1932 was \$177,000,000.

Substantial gains in cash income from 1932 to 1939 by the producers of Pennsylvania's most important farm products are shown in the following table:

TABLE I. Cash Income Received by Pennsylvania Farmers for Principal Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939, With Amount and Percent of Change

Commodity			Amount of	Percent of
			Increase,	Increase,
	Cash Income 1/		1939 over	1939 over
	1932	1939 2/	1932	1932
	(Thousands of dollars)		(Percent)	
Milk	70,648	95,237	24,589	35
Eggs	22,689	32,700	10,011	44
Cattle and calves	15,333	26,056	10,723	70
Chickens	11,185	15,282	4,097	37
Truck crops	6,201	14,320	8,119	131
Potatoes	8,305	11,593	3,288	40
Hogs	4,077	9,295	5,218	128
Apples	4,750	7,956	3,206	67
Wheat	4,702	7,867	3,165	67
Corn	2,550	4,007	1,457	57

- 1/ Because farm income statistics are being revised, all figures in this table are not strictly comparable. For the most part figures are on a calendar year basis, but there are a few commodities which are on a crop year basis for 1932. All income figures in this table exclude Government payments.
- 2/ Preliminary.

For the country as a whole cash farm income in 1939, including Government payments, was 22 percent larger than in 1932. Cash farm income was \$4,682,000,000 in 1932 and \$8,540,000,000 in 1939, including \$807,000,000 in Government payments.

Prices of Farm Commodities

Better prices for Pennsylvania's leading farm commodities have put more cash in the hands of the farmers of the State. The improvement in prices received by Pennsylvania farmers for their principal commodities is shown in the following table:

Table II. Average Prices Received by Pennsylvania Farmers for Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1932</u> (Dollars)	<u>1939</u> ^{1/} (Dollars)
Milk (wholesale)	cwt.	1.35	1.90
Hogs	cwt.	4.75	7.40
Beef cattle	cwt.	4.85	7.50
Veal calves	cwt.	6.10	9.70
Wheat	bu.	.57	.82
Corn	bu.	.49	.66 ^{2/}
Oats	bu.	.29	.41
Barley	bu.	.42	.51
Buckwheat	bu.	.43	.62
Potatoes	bu.	.48	.90
Apples	bu.	.62	.65
Peaches	bu.	.80	1.05
Wool	lb.	.13	.25
Butter	lb.	.23	.27
Chickens	lb.	.155	.171
Eggs	doz.	.182	.218
Tobacco	lb.	.047	.139

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Includes loan corn at average loan value.

Farm Purchasing Power

Both farm income and prices paid by farmers declined sharply from 1929 to 1932, but farm income declined more. From 1932 to 1939 there was an increase in both farm income and prices paid by farmers but farm income increased more. Thus farm buying power fell off from 1929 to 1932 and climbed upward from 1932 to 1939.

For the United States as a whole farm buying power in 1939 was 172 percent as much as in 1932 and 99 percent of the 1929 level. In other words, farmers were able to buy about as much in 1939 as in 1929 and 72 percent more than in 1932.

In Pennsylvania farm purchasing power in 1939 was 144 percent as much as in 1932 and 109 percent of the 1929 level. Thus Pennsylvania farmers in 1939 were in a position to buy 44 percent more of the things they needed than in 1932 and 9 percent more than in 1929.

The farmer's buying power can also be shown by the unit exchange value of farm products, namely, the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production. While this measurement is not available on a State basis, Pennsylvania farmers naturally benefited from nation-wide improvement in the exchange value of farm products.

For all farm commodities, the unit exchange value was 26 percent higher in 1939 than in 1932. The following table, comparing 1939 and 1932, shows the unit exchange value of all farm products, as well as specified groups of farm commodities that are important in Pennsylvania.

TABLE III. Unit Exchange Value* of all Farm Products and of Specified Groups of Commodities Important in Pennsylvania.

	: Percent of Base Period :		Percent
	: 1910-1914 :		Change
	: 1932 :	1939	: 1939 over 1932
All farm products	61	77	/ 26
Dairy products	78	86	/ 10
Chickens and eggs	77	78	/ 1
Meat animals	59	91	/ 54
Grains	41	60	/ 46

* Ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, 1910-14 base.

Farm Real Estate Values

Gains in farm income, prices and buying power have been reflected in rising real estate values on Pennsylvania farms. In the year ending March 1933 the value of farm real estate was only 78 percent of the period before the World War. From this low point the estimated value per acre in Pennsylvania rose to 90 percent of pre-war for the year ending March 1940. Thus Pennsylvania farmers found their real estate worth about 15 percent more early in 1940 than in the first part of 1933.

For the United States as a whole, in the year ending March 1940, farm real estate values rose to 85 percent of the level before the World War, compared with only 73 percent of pre-war in the year ending March, 1933. The 16 percent gain from 1933 to 1940 followed more than a decade of unbroken decline in the value of farm real estate.

Farm Foreclosures, Sales and Bankruptcies

Along with a rise in farm real estate values since 1932, there were more voluntary sales of farms in Pennsylvania and fewer forced sales and bankruptcies.

Voluntary sales and trades of Pennsylvania farms were 27.4 per thousand for the year ending March 1939, compared with 17.6 per thousand for the year ending March 1933.

On the other hand, the number of forced farm sales in the State declined from 24.0 for the year ending March 1933 to only 12.6 per thousand for the year ending March 1939.

Farm bankruptcies in Pennsylvania dropped from a total of 275 in the year ending June 30, 1933 to 110 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

In the United States as a whole, voluntary sales and trades of farms rose from 16.8 per thousand in the year 1933 to 28.2 per thousand in the year ending March, 1939, and forced sale of farms declined from 54.1 per thousand to 16.8 per thousand in the same period; farm bankruptcies in the entire country decreased 76 percent from 1933 to 1939.

All Phases of Farm Program Contribute to Income Improvement

Farmers of Pennsylvania received \$3,317,000 in conservation payments under the 1937 program, \$3,653,700 under the 1938 program, and an estimated \$5,200,174 under the 1939 program, including county association expenses.

In addition, under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938 farmers of the State received an estimated \$824,223 in parity payments on 1939 production.

For the United States as a whole, payments under the 1939 conservation program totaled \$506,179,199, including county association expenses.

Crop Insurance

Under the 1940 program in Pennsylvania, 5,912 contracts insured an estimated 72,626 acres for a production of 1,106,905 bushels of wheat. Premiums paid in amounted to 39,823 bushels, as of May 31, 1940. Under the 1939 program, 2,301 policies were issued to insure a production of 448,933 bushels of wheat on 30,455 acres. A total of 15,813 bushels were paid in as premiums, and 7,613 bushels returned to 149 growers as indemnities, as of March 30, 1940.

Federal Credit Aids Agriculture

Farmers in Pennsylvania obtained \$42,094,020 in loans from institutions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration from May 1, 1933, through December 31, 1939. In addition, credit was advanced to a considerable number of farmer cooperatives and privately organized agricultural financing institutions.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore making long-term first mortgage loans had \$19,680,892 outstanding in Pennsylvania on December 31, 1939, including loans made prior to the organization of the Farm Credit Administration. In addition, \$6,907,168 of first and second mortgage Land Bank Commissioner loans were outstanding on that date.

From 1933 to 1935 almost 88 percent of Federal land bank and Commissioner loans made in Pennsylvania were used to pay off old debts. Although the largest percentage of loans continues to be made for refinancing, since October 1, 1935, some 1,476 Pennsylvania farmers and farm tenants have purchased farms, using \$3,384,400 credit obtained from the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which provides funds for Land Bank Commissioner loans, to finance the purchases. This includes the resale on credit terms of farms which had been acquired by these agencies.

The 11 production credit associations operating in the State have made 26,928 loans aggregating \$18,888,480 since their organization in 1933. These associations make loans for all types of short-term farm operations. Loans outstanding on December 31, totaled \$2,691,808.

The Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives makes loans to farmers' marketing, purchasing, and farm business associations. On December 31, 1939, the Baltimore Bank had loans outstanding to 25 Pennsylvania cooperatives aggregating \$811,484.

In the United States as a whole, during the same period, individual farmers and their cooperative organizations obtained \$5,951,000,000 in loans and discounts from institutions under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Land Bank loans outstanding on December 31, 1939, totaled \$1,905,000,000; Land Bank Commissioner loans, \$691,000,000; production credit associations numbering 528, in six years made 1,312,000 loans aggregating \$1,442,000,000; in the same period the 12 district banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank made 6,868 loans aggregating \$491,047,000.

Debt Adjustment

In Pennsylvania 1,789 farmers, through the Farm Debt Adjustment Service of the Farm Security Administration, reduced their debts through agreement with their creditors by \$1,194,022 in the period September 1, 1935 to December 31, 1939, a debt reduction of 15.5 percent. As a result Pennsylvania farmers have been able to pay \$129,149 in back taxes.

In the United States as a whole, 111,131 farmers reduced their debts by adjustments totaling \$84,942,798 or 23.7 percent, and as a result have been able to pay more than \$4,860,000 in back taxes.

Commodity Loans Protect Income

Corn and wheat loans serve to protect and stabilize farm income, help to stabilize market supplies and prices, and protect both consumers and producers against the calamity of crop failure. Under the 1939 program in Pennsylvania, 50 wheat loans were made totaling \$9774.79 on 12,406 bushels of wheat.

In the United States as a whole, 70,000 wheat producers obtained loans on their 1938 crop, totaling about \$45,000,000 on 85,700,000 bushels of wheat, and about 235,000 producers stored 167,000,000 bushels of their 1939 crop under loans totaling about \$115,000,000.

Exports Aided

Two major export programs for wheat and cotton have assisted United States producers to retain their fair share of the world market. In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1939 the first year of the wheat export program, 118 million bushels of wheat were sold for export. Of this amount, export of 94 million bushels was assisted directly by the export program. From July 1 through December 31, 1939 sales for export of approximately $24\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of wheat and wheat in the form of flour were assisted by the continuing export programs.

How the wheat program has operated to improve the domestic wheat prices in the last year and a half is shown in the following: In August 1938 the average U. S. farm price was 34 cents under the Liverpool price. In August 1939, the U.S. price was about 3 cents above Liverpool. Since Liverpool is normally about 30 cents over the domestic farm price, this meant the U. S. farmer was receiving about 33 cents a bushel more for his wheat than if his price had been based on the world price.

Domestic Consumption Increased

Expanded domestic distribution and consumption of surplus farm products was brought about through two types of programs; direct purchase of commodities

for distribution to needy families through state welfare agencies, and the Food Order Stamp Plan which puts increased food buying power directly into the hands of low-income families.

In Pennsylvania in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, 90,104,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs were distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, compared with a total of 1,970,079,155 pounds distributed throughout the United States in the same period.

Commodities purchased in Pennsylvania included 23,000 bushels of beets, 808,000 pounds of cabbage, 6,200 bushels of carrots, 5,000 bushels of tomatoes, 18,000 lbs. of butter, 10,800 barrels of corn meal, 4,500 barrels of white flour, 1,238,000 lbs. of dry skim milk, and 1,632,000 quarts of fluid milk.

Up to July 1, 1940, the Food Order Stamp Plan was in operation in Allentown, Bethlehem, and Pittsburgh, including the rest of Allegany County, Scranton, while others are to be added to the list.

PART TWO: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Income improvement and conservation of natural resources have gone hand in hand in Pennsylvania since 1933.

Under the first agricultural conservation program in 1936 about 40,700 Pennsylvania farmers participated. Of the total cropland, about 31 percent, or 2,555,348 acres, was covered by applications for payments. A total of 117,412 acres was diverted from soil-depleting crops. Soil-building practices were put into effect on about 818,700 acres as follows: New seedings of legumes and legume mixtures, perennial grasses for pasture, and green manure crops --532,237 acres; fertilizer and lime applications -- 285,820 acres; and forest tree plantings -- 606 acres.

Pennsylvania farmers have continued to participate actively in the A.A.A. programs. There were 58,525 payees in the 1937 program and 60,648 in the 1938 program. Applications for payments covered 3,872,810 acres, or 47 percent of the cropland in the State, under the 1937 program and 3,801,454 acres, or 47 percent of the cropland, under the 1938 program.

Soil-building practices were put into effect in the State as follows under the A.A.A. programs for 1937 and 1938:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>
New seedings	acres	536,363	379,835
Green-manure and cover crops	acres	57,722	75,438
Mulching	tons	3,000	2,142
Forest tree practices	acres	2,842	5,118
Fertilizer and lime applications	tons	562,872	687,320
Seeding pasture mixtures	acres	-	1,991
Artificial reseeding of pastures	lbs. of seed	-	1,680
Terracing	lin. ft.	-	2,000
Other erosion control practices	acres	-	4,605

In the United States as a whole, under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, new seedings covered 30,075,000 acres and green-manure and cover crops 25,244,000 acres. Fertilizer and lime applications totaled 5,547,000 tons.

Forest tree practices covered 197,000 acres and pasture practices about 2,205,000 acres. Protected summer fallow, strip cropping, contour farming, and listing were carried out on 15,990,000 acres. Terracing was carried out to the extent of 392,036,000 linear feet.

Soil Conservation Service Activities

In addition to the Agricultural Conservation Program, many Pennsylvania farmers have signed five-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service for complete programs of erosion control and good land management. As of December 31, 1939, 2,160 farms including 240,067 acres were operating under such agreements. This figure includes land in Soil Conservation projects, CCC camp soil conservation work areas, and farms planned cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and State Extension Service. Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 10,912 farms and 1,270,983 acres.

Approximately 39,713 acres unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing under the Land Utilization Program.

In the United States as a whole, a total of 48,267,000 acres of farm land in 82,000 farms were covered by 5-year contracts with the Soil Conservation Service up to June 30, 1939. Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas now include 68,847,000 acres. Soil Conservation Districts, numbering 217, covered a combined area of 120,000,000 acres of the Nation's 1,900,000,000 acres of land by January 1, 1940, with another 100 districts in process of organization. Within the 217 organized districts were 1,000,000 farms.

Approximately 8,600,000 acres of land unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing.

Forest Conservation and Reforestation

Approximately 131,000 of the 213,000 farms in Pennsylvania contain woodland, and farm woodlands in the aggregate amount to 3,700,000 acres, or about 23 percent of the State's farm area.

Forest conservation and reforestation on both public and private lands in Pennsylvania have been advancing rapidly from 1932 to 1940. Under the Clarke-McNary law, which provides for Federal-State cooperation in the production and distribution of trees, 4,347,000 trees were distributed for planting on farm lands during 1939. Extensive plantings of forest trees also are made on farm lands under agreement with the Soil Conservation Service.

The U. S. Forest Service administers 439,871 acres in the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania. Under the provisions of the Weeks Law more than 50,000 low-producing acres have been purchased or approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 6 years. Through protection and careful management they are rapidly being restored to productivity.

During the fiscal year 1939 more than 500,000 people visited the Allegheny National Forest for recreation purposes, many of them using the 7 developed campgrounds. 1,888,000 board feet of timber valued at \$5,699 were cut on this National Forest in the past fiscal year.

During 1939, 1,096 acres were reforested by planting, bringing the total National Forest land successfully planted in Pennsylvania to 8,895 acres.

In the United States as a whole, the national forest system now includes about 175 million acres in 40 States. More than 12 million acres have been purchased or approved for purchase for national forests since March 1933, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much land as was purchased for national forests in the preceding 22 years. Approximately 125 million trees produced largely in Forest Service nurseries were planted during 1939 on 131,000 acres of national forest land.

In the Prairie States Forestry Shelterbelt Project of the Forest Service 125 million trees have been used in 11,000 miles of plantings and provide protection for about 3 million acres of land, in the Great Plains, where protection is especially needed.

About 314,000 trees were planted on farm lands in 1938 in the farm forestry program of the Soil Conservation Service, and 55 million trees were distributed for farm planting under Forest Service-State cooperation through the Clarke-McNary law.

Under the A.A.A. program in 1938 about 55,445 acres of farm land were planted to forest trees.

PART THREE: GREATER SECURITY AND BETTER LIVING ON THE LAND

Aside from the program designed to provide greater equality of income for agriculture as a whole, and nation-wide conservation practices, special attention has been given to more needy farm families requiring additional aid to become self-supporting. Special programs have been directed to low-income farmers suffering from such additional handicaps as drought, poor farming practices, worn-out or inadequate land, unsound tenure conditions, or overwhelming debt.

From 1935 to 1940 in Pennsylvania, the Farm Security Administration aided 4,526 farm families with rural rehabilitation loans aggregating \$2,299,159 to enable them to get a new start and again become self-supporting.

By following complete farm and home management plans in 1939, 2,551 rehabilitation borrowers in Pennsylvania had an average net income of \$710.05 per family as compared with \$562.36 in the year before they came to F.S.A. for help, an increase of 26 percent, and increased their average net worth over and above all debts by 24 percent in the same period. Thus these families had added \$950,018 to the wealth of their communities and increased their own annual incomes by a total of \$376,743. The typical rehabilitation family in Pennsylvania has borrowed \$792.03 and already has repaid \$177.61. Pennsylvania rehabilitation borrowers in 1939 produced \$658,949 worth of goods for home consumption, compared with \$503,950 worth before entering the Farm Security Administration Program. In 1939 these families canned an average of 323 quarts of fruits and vegetables per family, for home consumption; produced an average of 347 gallons of milk per family; and an average of 32.38 tons of forage per family. Rehabilitation borrowers in Pennsylvania are now operating an average of 86 acres, an increase of 20 acres since they came to the program. This increased acreage, while not adding materially to the production of commercial crops, has maintained a better diet for these families.

At the close of 1939, 244 Pennsylvania families had received grants for emergency relief aggregating \$162,954.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act loans for farm purchases were made to 103 tenant families in Pennsylvania as of December 31, 1939, aggregating \$602,512.

In the United States as a whole, from 1935 to 1940, the Farm Security Administration aided approximately 800,000 farm families with rehabilitation loans. By following complete farm and home management plans, 360,000 of these borrowers covered by a survey in 1939 had increased their net worth over and

above all debts by 26 percent, and their production of food for home consumption by 64%. The average borrower reported increasing his net worth by more than \$230.42 since coming into the program. The Farm Security Administration has made rehabilitation loans totalling more than \$370,000,000 since 1935. Although these loans are usually made for a period of five years, and much of the money is not yet due, these farmers who could not get adequate credit from any other source already have repaid more than \$130,000,000 into the U. S. Treasury. Ultimately it is expected that at least 80 percent of these loans will be collected.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act, loans for farm purchases were made to 6,678 tenant families by December 31, 1939.

Rural Electrification

By June 30, 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration had made allotments in Pennsylvania aggregating \$5,351,200 for the construction of 4,525 miles of line to serve 16,783 farm families.

By June 30, 1939, 100,000, or 52.1 percent of the farms in the State, had central station service, compared with 45,182, or 23.6 percent having central station service before the R.E.A. began operations in 1935. This is a net increase of 54,818 farms or 121.3 percent. Surveys showed that 65% of Pennsylvania farms served by R.E.A. lines have washing machines; 85 percent have electric irons; 25% have electric vacuum cleaners; general utility electric motors, electric chick brooders and poultry lighting have gained favor since the beginning of the program.

There were 11 REA-financed rural electric systems in the State by September 1, 1939.

In the United States as a whole, to the close of 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture has made total allotments of \$273,000,000 for the construction of 260,000 miles of line to serve 600,000 farm families. Already 400,000 farms have been connected to REA-sponsored lines, the greater majority of which are cooperatively managed. The number of electrified farms in the United States has more than doubled from 1935 to the present time. Approximately 25 percent of American farms were electrified by January 1, 1940, compared with 10.9 percent on January 1, 1935.

PART FOUR: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE FARM PROGRAMS

Democracy has been both the end and the means of National Farm Programs from 1933 to the present. Through local committees, farmers have the responsibility for local administration.

About 6 million of the nation's 6,800,000 farmers are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program today. Participation in Pennsylvania and in the United States since the AAA began in 1933 was as follows:

	<u>Pennsylvania</u>	Number of contracts accepted by AAA		<u>United States</u>
1933	7,085		1933	1,625,912
1934	10,667		1934	3,105,110
1935	11,277		1935	3,399,779
1936 <u>1/</u>	3,783		1936 <u>1/</u>	291,652

1/ Winter wheat and rye contracts made before January 6, 1936.

<u>Pennsylvania</u>		<u>United States</u>	
Number of payees under the Agricultural Con- servation Program			
1936	40,673	1936	3,880,447
1937	58,525	1937	3,743,904
1938	60,648	1938	5,248,796
1939	70,289	1939	5,764,200

The results of referendum votes among Pennsylvania farmers show the demand for full application of the A.A.A. programs. Important referenda in which Pennsylvania farmers participated were as follows:

<u>Nature of Referendum</u>	<u>Date</u>	: Votes of Partici- : <u>pating Farmers</u> : : For : Against :		Percent For
Corn-hog	Oct. 1934	1,107	212	84
Wheat	May 1935	2,809	1,085	72
Tobacco: Cigar - leaf	July 1935	4,756	457	91
Corn-hog	Oct. 1935	1,807	417	81

In Pennsylvania in 1940, there were 335 members and alternates of county A.A.A. committees and 2526 members and alternates of community A.A.A. committees which administer the Agricultural Conservation Program locally. There were also 66 county committees of the Farm Security Administration in the State and 21 county tenant purchase committees. Cooperating with the Farm Credit Administration were 59 local National Farm Loan Associations and 11 Production Credit Associations.

Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 10,912 farms and cover 1,270,983 acres in Pennsylvania.

Soil Conservation Districts are organized and developed under State laws by farmers, who have an opportunity to express their preferences both as to planning and operations within the District. By means of these Districts farmers can coordinate their efforts to control erosion thoroughly along watershed lines with technical assistance often being furnished by local, State and Federal agencies.

Land Use Planning by Farmers

Land Use Planning Committees study all agricultural problems, and how Federal, State, and local agricultural services can best be applied. Representative farm people and agricultural officials are members of both county and community planning committees. In this way farmers have a voice in planning what all public agricultural agencies will do in their communities.

In the United States as a whole, approximately 135,000 farmers served on A.A.A. committees; there were 2,907 Debt Adjustment Committees; 1,289 Tenant Purchase Committees; and approximately 1,500 committees for rehabilitation loans; about 3,700 active National Farm Loan Associations, and 528 Production Credit Associations; approximately 370 Soil Conservation Districts were either organized or in the process of organization.

There were approximately 19,000 farmers by the end of 1939 participating as members of county Land Use Planning Committees, and 65,000 as members of community Land Use Planning Committees.

